

Prices and Prospects.

NO LARGE COKE ACCUMULATIONS AT FURNACES, BUT HAVE SUPPLY

No Necessity Now for Keeping
Close Watch on Coke
in Transit.

TONNAGE IS ABOUT SAME

From Week to Week; Foundry is in
Good Supply but Furnace is a Bar-
ity in Open Market; Greater Press-
ure for More Steel Means More Coke

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—There have
been few allocations of Connellsville
coke by the Fuel Administration late-
ly. At one time these allocations
were quite common as to odd lots of
coke. In several instances the allo-
cations were made a regular affair
and are now part of the distribution
of Connellsville coke the same as if
regular contracts had been made. For
several weeks past there has been no
change in the distribution, which is
proceeding smoothly with approxi-
mately the same tonnage available
each week. There is little doubt but
that if the output of the region were
materially increased the Fuel Admin-
istration would allocate the extra coke
instead of allowing it to reach the
open market.

None of the blast furnace interests
will admit that they have been able
to lay in any stocks of coke and it is
certain there are not large accumula-
tions, but it is believed that at many
furnaces there are reserves averaging
a few carloads per furnace. Certain-
ly the furnaces are not under the
necessity of watching the coke en-
route as closely as they did early in
the year, when it was often a case of
hours whether or not a furnace
would have to bank.

Foundry coke continues in fairly
good supply, with moderate sized lots
to be picked up almost every day from
operators and jobbers, whereas fur-
nace coke in the open market is a
rarety. Offers are heavier in coke
screenings from old dumps, and a
ready sale for household use is found.
The best grades of prepared screen-
ings, over 4-inch, continues to bring
\$5.75. The general coke market re-
mains quotable as follows, for Con-
nellsville:

Furnace, 12-hour selected, \$5.00
Crushed, over 8-inch, \$4.75

While the War Industries Board
has made no further increase in its
estimate of the amount of steel re-
quired for the half year since it raised
the figure to not under 23,000,000
net tons, developments of the past
week indicate a still greater pressure
for steel for the more important pur-
poses. There is heavy distribution
of shell orders, and General Persh-
ing's estimates of what he will re-
quire by way of shells, particularly
the smaller sizes, have surprised ev-
eryone. Then the Railroad Adminis-
tration has been calling for 60,000
tons of rails a week, which is close
to the maximum rate of production
ever attained, and does not include
the large tonnage of rails required by
the military operations in France.

Another evidence of the pressing
need for steel for the more important
uses is found in the constant endeavor
of the Washington authorities to find
finishing mills that can get along
with less raw steel and still be able
to meet the more important war re-
quirements for their finished product.

It is now well established that
there is sufficient steel rolling ca-
pacity for all the steel that can be
produced with the steel making units
operating full. They are not operating
full, however, and that is because
they do not get together enough pig
iron. As to the blast furnaces, it is
believed that they could, on the whole,
produce somewhat more pig iron if
they had more coke and if none of
the coke supplied were below stand-
ard in quality. Furthermore, there
are some blast furnaces under con-
struction and these are to be pushed
to completion with all the assistance
that Washington can furnish. Ac-
cordingly, as it is pictured in the
trade, the crux of the situation is
more coke for the existing blast fur-
naces, and then more coke in addi-
tion, later on, for new furnaces that
are to come in.

The pig iron market is altogether
inactive, there being no business ex-
cept allocations, which fluctuate from
week to week and would be much
heavier if furnaces could be found
able to fill the allocations. There is
some talk of taking furnaces off
foundry grades and putting them on
Bessemer or basic, as there has been
talk for several weeks of reducing the
number of furnaces working on
spiegelisen and ferro-manganese.

The meeting between the War Indus-
tries Board and representatives of the
iron and steel industry, with regard
to prices to rule during the fourth
quarter of the year, is scheduled to
be held in Washington September 18. At
this meeting a plan will be made for
higher prices for Virginia, Tennessee
and Alabama furnaces, as it is con-
sidered that on account of labor con-
ditions the cost of producing pig iron
at these furnaces has risen in great-
er ratio than it has in other districts.
Whether the authorities will consent
to any advances at all in the iron

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the
Connellsville district, which
includes what is officially known
as the Connellsville region
(sometimes called the Basin dis-
trict) and the Lower Connellsville
region (often called the
Kiondike and sometimes the
Maestown district) to principal
points for shipment, are as fol-
lows, per net ton of 2,000 pounds,
effective June 25, 1918:

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	2.40
Buffalo	2.60
Canton	2.00
Chicago	3.30
Cleveland	3.20
Columbus	2.30
Detroit	2.90
St. Louis	2.60
Erie	2.20
Harrisburg	2.30
Joliet	2.50
Reading	2.60
Milwaukee	2.80
New York	3.40
Philadelphia	3.50
St. Paul	3.20
Port Henry, N. Y.	3.60
Pottstown	2.70
Richmond, Va. (B. & O.)	3.30
Richmond, Va. (P. & R.)	3.30
South Bethlehem	2.60
Swedeland, Pa.	2.40
Toledo, O.	2.60
Wheeling	2.90
Valley Forge	1.80

From Connellsville District:
Philadelphia (F. O. B. ves-
sels) \$2.40
Baltimore (F. O. B. ves-
sels) 2.40
From Latrobe District:
Philadelphia (F. O. B. ves-
sels) 2.20
Baltimore (F. O. B. ves-
sels) 2.20

and steel price schedule, however, is
altogether problematical. Price limits
for deliveries through September
30 remain as follows:

Bessemer	435.20
Rails	422.00
No. 2 foundry	433.00
Crushed	423.00
Gas	423.00

These prices are for coke from
furnaces in the valleys to Pittsburgh
being \$1.40 and from half a dozen
detached furnaces somewhat less.

STEEL SUPPLY NOT IN PROPORTION TO THE REQUIREMENTS

Not the Fault of the Industry But
Condition Reflects the Pro-
gress of the War Program.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Ameri-
can Metal Market and Daily Iron &
Steel Report will review the steel
and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

With much more than 500,000 tons
of shell steel required per month, the
Railroad Administration calling for
250,000 tons of rails a month, General
Pershing calling for large tonnage of
rails to reach rapidly advancing posi-
tions on the western front, the direc-
tor general of ship-building not sat-
isfied with his allotment of 250,000
tons of plates a month, and with vari-
ous military activities calling for
large tonnages, it is evident that a
supply of about 3,000,000 net tons of
finished rolled steel a month will not
extend far down the preference list
of commercial uses that are indis-
criminate in winning the war. In
proportion to requirements the sup-
ply of steel is scantier, than ever,
which reflects no discredit upon the
steel industry but a great deal of
credit upon the efficiency of the war
machine in being able to use such
large tonnages of steel to advantage.

The 300 per cent allotment of sheet
bars for tin plate mills has been cut
to 70 per cent in the last three
months of the year, for the particu-
lar purpose of providing somewhat
more steel for shells and rails. This
is but a drop in the bucket, however,
and curtailment is proceeding in some
other steel finishing lines. Wire pro-
duction has already decreased, and
will decrease further and if possible
the production of merchant bars will
be decreased.

The new preference list issued by
the War Industries Board at the be-
ginning of the week, establishing four
general classes has no connection
with, and does not supersede in any
way the general preference list under
which the distribution of pig iron and
steel products has been made for
some time. Evidently the chief func-
tion of the list, at present, at least,
will be to furnish a guide in the mat-
ter of exemptions from military ser-
vice. Otherwise steel works would
hardly be placed in a higher class
than blast furnaces.

AA and A priorities are now absorb-
ing the great bulk of the steel pro-
duced and finished, B priorities be-
ing delayed in many instances, while
steel that is left for Class C is a very
small proportion of the total produc-
tion.

W. J. Zones.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Although
the Senate yesterday adopted a resolu-
tion authorizing the President to es-
tablish dry zones around coal mines,
ship yards, munitions and other war
plants, it again failed to reach a final
vote on the emergency agricultural
appropriation bill with its rider pro-
viding for national prohibition from
July 1, 1919, until the nation's huge
army is mustered out after the war.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7, 1918.				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1918.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	19,649	14,918	4,731	170,845	18,849	14,918	4,731	168,290
Lower Connellsville	17,549	15,210	2,339	171,365	17,549	15,210	2,339	169,900
Totals	37,198	30,127	7,070	342,210	37,198	30,127	7,070	338,190

FURNACE OVENS.	WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7, 1918.				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1918.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	16,926	12,309	4,527	111,955	16,926	12,309	4,527	109,090
Lower Connellsville	5,526	4,314	1,512	49,435	5,526	4,314	1,512	48,585
Totals	22,752	16,713	6,039	161,390	22,752	16,713	6,039	157,675

MERCHANT OVENS.	WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7, 1918.				WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1918.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	2,723	2,519	204	28,890	2,723	2,519	204	28,300
Lower Connellsville	11,723	10,005	818	124,830	11,723	10,005	818	121,575
Totals	14,446	12,524	1,022	153,720	14,446	12,524	1,022	149,875

LOADING OF COKE BREEZE TO CEASE ON NEXT MONDAY

Relief for Labor and Car Short-
age is Reason
Assigned.

CARELESS PREPARATION

Of Material Has Resulted in Many
Complaints From Consumers and
Led to the Refusal to Accept Con-
signments; Business Has Grown.

For the declared purpose of assist-
ing to relieve the overburdened rail-
road transportation facilities, and the
labor shortage at the coke works, and
possibly as a rebuke to fuel loaders
who have been indifferent as to the
quality of their product, Fuel Admin-
istrator Garfield has issued an order,
effective Monday next, discontinuing
the reclaiming of coke from the ash
dumps at beehive ovens.

The text of Administrator Garfield's
order follows:

"It appearing to the United States
Fuel Administrator that there is a
shortage of labor in the beehive coke
district, and that the labor employed
in reclaiming odd breeze dumps at
beehive coke plants can be more ef-
fectively employed in the production of
coke needed in the war industries and
that the elimination of this work will
appreciably relieve the overburdened
railroad transportation facilities, the
United States Fuel Administration, ac-
tuing under authority of an execu-
tive order of the President of the
United States, dated August 23, 1917,
appointing said Fuel Administrator
and of subsequent executive orders,
and in furtherance of the purpose of
said order and of the act of Con-
gress therein referred to and approved
August 10, 1917, hereby orders and
directs that from and after 7 a. m.,
September 16, 1918, and until further
order or in the premises the re-
claiming of coke from odd breeze
dumps at beehive ovens, shall be dis-
continued."

The effect of this order will be to
put a stop to a branch of the coke
trade that has assumed such pro-
portions during recent months that
the Fuel Administration gave recog-
nition to it by establishing a fixed
price for this grade of fuel. The
maximum was \$7.50 for the best grade,
run over 2 1/2 inch screen, down to
\$3.00 for ordinary breeze. In the
market the price actually obtainable
has been around \$5.50 and \$5.75.

The business has never been a very
satisfactory one, either to shipper or
consumer because of the great diffi-
culty in preparing the coke so as to
make it free from foreign matter. No
process of screening has been devised
that will remove brick bats and other
non-combustible material which finds
its way into the ash dumps. The
more careful among the loaders em-
ployed men to handpick the screened
material, but even then it was not
always possible to remove more than
a portion of the material to which
consumers objected.

Other loaders, less careful in their
methods, made it a practice of ship-
ping the screenings with little re-
gard to the quality. In consequence
car loads were time after time re-
fused at destination and much valu-
able time wasted before they were
again placed in service. The Fuel
Administration conducted an investi-
gation into the complaints that were
filed with it by coke screenings con-
sumers with the result, it is under-
stood, that has found expression in
the order discontinuing the loading
of this material at the beehive ovens.

As a rule coke operators have not
been interested in the screenings in-
dustry other than to the extent of
having leased their ash dumps to con-
tractors who worked them over on a
tonnage basis. Some of these con-
tractors have engaged in the busi-
ness quite extensively, expending con-
siderable money in equipping screen-
ing plants and providing facilities for
loading the coke. It is doubtful, ex-
cept in a few instances, if the busi-
ness done will have been sufficient to
liquidate the investment in plant be-
fore the stop order becomes effective,
particularly as so short notice has
been given of the purpose of the Fuel
Administration to discontinue this
branch of the fuel industry.

\$80,000 REFUNDED BY CONSOLIDATED COKE CO. TO TWO CONSUMERS

For Coke Alleged to be Inferior He
cause Made from Unwashed Coal;
Washery Had Been Destroyed.

A refund of approximately \$80,000
was arranged on Monday between the
Consolidated Coke company and the
Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton,
Ont., and the Thomas Iron company,
Hokonequa, Pa. The refund came as
the outcome of the delivery of alleged
inferior coke to the steel compa-
nies.

The Consolidated company had con-
tracted providing for the delivery of
coke made from washed coal to the
blast furnaces of the steel companies.
Last November the washery of the
Consolidated company broke down and
shortly thereafter rendered render-
ing the producers unable to ship coke
of the quality contracted. Also, in
order to secure maximum output the
coke company had installed coke-
drawing machines which enabled them
to maintain the regular output of
coke, but, as was claimed, reacted
unfavorably on the quality of coke
produced.

After an inquiry into the matter the
Fuel Administration held that both
the iron companies had been seriously
damaged, not only by increased fuel
consumption per ton of pig iron pro-
duced, but had also been unable to
meet the requirements for iron for
their respective governments.

In an adjustment the Consolidated
Coke company agreed to refund to
each of the iron companies a sum
amounting to \$1.00 per ton for coke
shipped to them from June 1 to
August 15. The coke company
also agreed to refund its washery
at the earliest possible date.

The Fuel Administration states that
"the sum involved a large" in no
way represents the loss sustained by
the furnace companies and, of course,
the national loss due to the curtailed
tonnage of iron and steel cannot be
calculated in dollars and cents. It is
the belief of the administration that
the exercise of its power to maintain
the standard of quality of coke, by
control of prices, will result in more
vigorous efforts on the part of all
coke producers to use their properties
to the utmost extent to aid in the ef-
fective prosecution of the war."

Broughton Resigns

Baltimore & Ohio Superintendent to
Go Into Coal Business.

M. M. Broughton, superintendent of
the Connellsville division of the Bal-
timore & Ohio railroad, has tendered
his resignation, which has already
been accepted. His successor, H. R.
Handlin, who has been superintendent
of the State Island terminal in
New York City, arrived here last
night and has taken up his new du-
ties. Mr. Handlin was trainmaster
on the Connellsville division about 10
years ago and is well known among
railroad men here.

Mr. Broughton came to Connellsville
in 1917 from a western division
and has gained a wide circle of
friends in this city. It is understood
he will engage in the coal business.
He and Mrs. Broughton will reside in
Cedar avenue.

BY-PRODUCT OUTPUT

Made Gain of 5,000 Tons With Ovens
Operating 90.1% of Capacity.

According to the United States Geo-
logical Survey, the production of by-
product coke during the week ending
August 31, was 51,000 tons, or 90.1
per cent of capacity, a gain of 5,000
tons from the week of August 24,
when the ovens were operated at 89.6
per cent of capacity.

The production of beehive coke, in-
cluding the Connellsville region, for
the week of August 31, was 517,000
tons, or three per cent increase over
the preceding week.

The total coke production, beehive
and by-product, was 1,168,000 tons,
a gain of 30,000 tons compared with
the week ending August 24.

Works Wrong Way.

One coal mine operator finds that
the patriotic fervor induced by recent
developments finds expression, so far
as many of his men are concerned, in
a general lay-off and holiday making.
Instead of the sentiment being an in-
ducement to more active operation it
has the result of inducing celebra-
tion, which means less work.

Production and Output.

WORKERS OF COKE REGION MAKE ANOTHER FINE HOLIDAY RECORD

Did Relatively Much Better on
Labor Day Than on
July Fourth.

TONNAGE ALMOST AS BIG

With 2,800 Fewer Ovens Than Were
Operating During First Week of
July; Aggregate Production Shows
Further Gain; Proof of Patriotism.

COKE TRADE SUMMARY.

The workers of the Connellsville
region put up another fine
holiday week record last week.
Having struck a "win-the-war"
rail on Independence Day, they
responded to the appeal to allow
no decrease in production to oc-
cur on Labor Day.

While the tonnage of coke pro-
duced last week was somewhat
less than that produced during
the first week of July, it came
from 2,530 fewer ovens than were
in blast under the adverse con-
ditions of the mid-summer which makes
the performance of last week relatively
very much better than the record
of independence week.

The coke tonnage gained 4,560
tons under the stimulus of an
effort to make a good showing
despite the holiday, the total for
the week being 345,210 tons. Raw
coke was mined in addition to the
amount of 292,700 tons, a loss of
8,300 tons. This indicates a net
loss for the week but when the
coke is reduced to its coal equiv-
alent the aggregate becomes 721,
815, or 2,140 tons greater than
the corresponding week of the pre-
ceding week. Thus it is
shown that the region is gradu-
ally coming ahead to a heavier
work week.

The results of Labor Day week,
just like the results of independ-
ence week, but in a later pro-
portion, indicate that the wise
policy of the agencies at work to
boost fuel production is proving
its efficiency, which is another
way of saying that the men are
more generally learning their
proper and important relation to
the war program.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The new
priority classifications of industries
announced yesterday by the In-
dustries Board will not bind nor re-
strict draft boards in naming deferred
classification, on occupational
grounds, of men between 18 and 45
years. The boards may determine
what other industries are necessary,
but in granting deferred classifica-
tion, they must satisfy themselves that
the industry is necessary and further,
that the individual registrant is es-
sential to the industry.

These facts have been disclosed by
Provost Marshal General Crowder's
plans for applying a more liberal clas-
sification of the new registrants to-
gether with the complete test of the amend-
ment to the questionnaire explaining
to registrants the sections in which
facts relating to their classification
should be noted.

The regulations provide that the ad-
visory committee of three to each dis-
trict board, one to be named by the
department of agriculture, one by the
department of labor, and the third
by the board itself, may intro-
duce at hearings or deferred classifica-
tion, the war industries board pri-
orities list, but adds:

"Such lists shall not be regarded as
binding upon the district board in its
conclusion as to whether or not any
particular industry occupation or em-
ployment, including agriculture, is a
necessary industry, nor shall such
lists prevent the meaning of the law
and regulations, nor prevent the dis-
trict board from holding as necessary
any industry, occupation or employ-
ment, including agriculture, not con-
tained therein. Such preference lists
and other facts and information in the
possession of such advisors will sup-
plement the information in posses-
sion of the district boards, and will
also be used to assist the district
boards in dealing with specific cases."

Detailing the method boards are to
follow, the regulations say a regis-
trant shall be considered entitled to
exemption only when "completely en-
gaged" in an occupation the boards
class as essential, when his removal
would result in substantial danger to
the enterprise, and when "the avail-
able supply of persons competent in
the capacity is such that the registrant
cannot be placed without direct, sub-
stantial material loss and detriment
to the effective operation of the enter-
prise."

Further restricting the granting of
deferred classification on industrial
grounds, the regulations notify boards
that they should consider, among
other things, the length of time a
registrant has been in employment
and become convinced, before grant-
ing his claim, that he "is not now so
engaged for the primary purpose of
avoiding military service."

In general, the regulations fix the
place of a necessary workman in a
necessary occupation in class 2; the
place of an expert assistant manager
or divisional head in class 3, and the
place of a sole manager or director
in class 4.

The advisory committees to the
draft boards are empowered to claim
deferred classification for registrants
who are entitled to it, but who for pa-
triotic reasons may object to making
the claim for themselves.

Provost Marshal General Crowder
has insisted that registrants entitled
to such classification should make
the claim when filling out their ques-
tionnaires as a patriotic duty to pre-
vent unnecessary work by the draft
boards.

Thin Vein Cost Sheets.

The thin vein operators of Fayette
are compiling cost sheets.

BROADER EXEMPTION GROUNDS PROVIDED BY NEW DRAFT LAW

Work or Fight Law Will be Enforced;
Minors Not Exempted as a Class;
All Is to 45 Must Register.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Much
broader grounds for the establish-
ment of claims for exemption from
military service are provided in new
regulations now being worked out
by Provost Marshal General Crowder
to govern the classification of men
between 18 and 45, who will register
on September 12. Important modifi-
cations are based upon the change of
the words in the original draft law
made in passing the new man-power
act. The term "industrial occupa-
tion" is eliminated and the law now
provides that persons may be given
deferred classification when engaged
in "occupation or employment, in-
cluding agriculture, which can be es-
tablished as necessary to the military
establishment or the maintenance of
the national interest."

The work or fight rule will be rig-
idly enforced. Young or old, without
exception, must obtain employment
held to be essential or at once go into
the army. The elimination from the
new law of the Senate's "work or
fight" amendment has created the
impression that this feature no longer
has application. It has, because
the present draft regulations contain
all the authority required to enforce
the work or fight edict. Prospective
registrants are therefore urged to
acquaint themselves with the list of
non-essential occupations, as it has
been applied to men from 21 to 31,
and to govern themselves accordingly.

The definite statement is made
that if registrants are counting upon
a lax administration of the work or
fight regulation they are reckoning
upon a wrong basis.

No conclusion has been reached as
to the suggestion of the railway em-

RAILROAD MEN IN CLASS ONE MAY BE GIVEN EXEMPTION

Local Boards Directed to Re-open Case of Skilled Men in This Class.

PROTEST FILED BY M'ADOO

Results in Action by General Crowder; Will Apply to All Men 18 to 45 Years of Age in All Branches of the Service; The Most Essential Classes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Selective service boards have been asked by Provost Marshal General Crowder to reopen their cases where skilled railroad employees have been placed in Class 1 and to determine anew whether the men concerned are entitled to exemption from military service.

No change in the regulations has been made, but it is expected that the reviewing action of the board, taken in the light of industrial developments, will result in the exemption of a large number of railroad men and present some relief from a situation which has led to a protest to President Wilson by Director General McAdoo.

The review is asked to cover all skilled railroad employees without regard to the branch of the service. Men in railroad service between 18 and 45 years of age who register September 12 will be held for service or exempted under the new regulations in reference to occupational exemption, the application of which is expected to be more liberal. The present order applies only to those within the old ages who are not in service.

Sections of the amended selective service regulations made available at the provost marshal general's office show that the new priorities classification of industry just announced by the War Industries Board will not bind district boards in allowing exemptions from military service.

Specifically mentioning the subject of priority lists, the regulations governing the boards warn that such lists shall not be considered binding upon their action and that the boards shall determine for themselves what industries are necessary to the maintenance of enterprises. The priorities list, however, undoubtedly will be of great assistance to boards in reaching their own conclusions.

Classes of railroad employees most essential for successful operation have been listed anew by the Railroad Administration, and this list will be submitted to the provost marshal's office, with the request that draft boards be instructed to give special consideration to the claims of men in these occupations. Railroad executives also will be instructed to urge deferred classification for men so classed.

This list is understood to include machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, tin and copper smiths, pipefitters, together with apprentices and helpers of these classes; hostlers, engine house men, train dispatchers and directors, telegraphers, telephone operators, block operators, telegraph clerks, yardmasters and assistants, locomotive engineers and motormen, locomotive firemen and helpers, conductors, brakemen, car department employees, signal repairmen and certain classes of clerks yet to be determined.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE MAY BE GIVEN INDUSTRIES CURTAILED BY THE WAR

Lines of Credit to be Extended by Banks to Prevent the Necessity of Enforced Liquidation.

Further details of the comprehensive and far reaching policy which the government is devising for handling industrial curtailments and restrictions in the future, and through which efforts will be made to safeguard the financial interests and welfare of the industries subject to the orders until they are annulled, have been made known in Washington. Official announcements in the matter, however, are to be expected for some time to come. As now contemplated by the government the levying of curtailments and restrictions will be accompanied with action under the supervision of the Treasury Department through which lines of credit with banking institutions will be extended in such measure as will prevent the necessity of liquidation, unless in extraordinary cases. This will probably include the extension of a moratorium of three industries.

One of the strong reasons behind this action is the fact that non-essential industries, so-called, constitute one of the great taxing resources of the country, even in war time, and another reason is that the Federal Reserve Bank act provides for the acceptance of prime commercial paper liquidating within 90 days for rediscount at the Federal Reserve Banks. The credits of the country, thus created by rediscount have been the basis for the issuance of reserve currency.

A representative of the Treasury Department will probably sit in the meetings of the priorities committee of the War Industries Board in the future, and will give advice concerning the protection of financial interests of industries against which curtailment orders are levied.

"Skip Stop" Saves Coal. The "skip-stop" system being adopted by street railways over the country at the request of the Fuel Administration is expected to save 1,500,000 tons of coal annually.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

CARDINAL GIBBONS MAKES APPEAL FOR BIG COAL PRODUCTION

Calls Upon Clergy in Mining Sections to Stir Their Congregations to Patriotism Through Service.

Expressing the hope that the clergy would do all in their power to urge mine workers to their highest efforts in the production of coal, Cardinal Gibbons has written the following letter to United States Fuel Administrator Garfield:

"I have read with great pleasure the proclamation of the President of the United States with regard to the fuel situation. Like a great many other Americans I have been very much alarmed at the outlook for next winter. It is to be hoped that those whose business it is to get coal out of the earth will see how much depends upon their labor, and what a patriotic work they perform in providing that which is really at the present time the sinews of war.

"The very fact that we have conscription puts a responsibility on every man in the country either to fight or to work, as the government may think most necessary for the public good. The very fact that certain kinds of workers are put in a deferred classification is to my mind an indication to them that their real duty is to do that particular kind of work, because through the particular kind of work which they can perform the country will be more greatly helped and the war more easily won.

But just as it is the duty of those who are called to fight, to fight bravely and to allow their patriotism to be the informing principle of their courage, so it is necessary that those who work should work in the same strenuous and patriotic manner.

"There are, I think, two classes of people who can help very much in this regard. The first class is composed of the families and neighbors of the men who are put into a deferred classification. As the President has so truly said, these people should treat the men who are working, when often they would much rather be fighting, with the greatest respect, and should show that they recognize and honor the patriotism which holds men to their posts in the coal mine as well as the patriotism which holds a man firm in the trenches.

"The other class which I think could be of very great assistance at this time is the clergy, and I sincerely hope that every minister of religion, especially in the mining districts, will put before his congregation the great principle that patriotism is devotion to the country; that those who love their country must serve their country in the most acceptable way, and must give their services not where they would choose, but where the government thinks they could be most useful; and that those who do stay behind, to work must remember that they are working for their country and are holding up the hands of their countrymen now fighting across the seas, and that therefore they must put every ounce of energy and manhood into the work which they are asked to do.

"I hope for the very best effect from the President's proclamation."

BIG INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF LIMESTONE FOR USE AS FURNACE FLUX IN 1917

Tonnage Increased Seven and Value 33 Per Cent Over the Records of the Preceding Year.

The production of limestone used for flux in the United States greatly surpassed even the record production of 1916, showing an increase of 1,743,920 long tons, or seven per cent, in quantity and of \$4,561,103 in value. These increases followed increases of 24 per cent in quantity and 44 per cent in value in 1916, and of 24 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value in 1915. The average price in 1917 was 78 cents a long ton, compared with 59 cents in 1916, and 51 cents in 1915.

Production in 1916 was reported from 33 states; in 1917 from 34 states, Nevada reporting production for the first time. In 1917, as in 1916, five states produced more than 1,000,000 long tons, Alabama rising above that figure and Illinois falling below. Five states exceeded \$1,000,000 in 1917, whereas only three exceeded that value in 1916.

Of 22 states, nine showed decrease in quantity but only three showed decrease in value. The nine states whose quantity decreased included Pennsylvania and New York in the east, Wisconsin, Illinois and Kentucky in the central region, and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and California in the west. Pennsylvania fell below the 10,000,000-ton mark, which it passed in 1916, but its output was still more than double that of the second state, Ohio, and nearly three times that of the third state, Michigan. The combined increase in quantity for Ohio and Michigan was nearly four times the combined decrease in Pennsylvania and New York. New York's output had also decreased in 1916. The three central states, Wisconsin, Illinois and Kentucky, though showing a decrease in production in 1917, were still far ahead of 1916. Only a small part of their decrease in 1917 was offset by gains in adjacent states, but their total loss was less than 10 per cent of the gains of Ohio and Michigan, which can supply the same markets in the Great Lake region. The combined decrease of the four western states mentioned was nearly double the gain made by other western states, and the loss of Montana alone (208,910 long tons) was more than 50 per cent greater than this gain.

Saving in Gasoline. The Fuel Administration estimates that the saving in gasoline resulting from full compliance with the request to eliminate Sunday pleasure riding will amount to about 7,600,000 gallons per Sunday.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, September 7, 1918.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
182	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg
20	30	Brum Run Coke Company	Mt. Pleasant
150	150	Clare	Clare Coke Co., Greensburg
40	40	Dexter	Connellsville Coke Co., Connellsville
40	40	Ellen No. 1	Whitel Coke Co., Uniontown
30	30	Ellen No. 2	Whitel Coke Co., Uniontown
100	100	Elm Grove	W. J. Rainey, New York
110	110	Fort Hill	W. J. Rainey, New York
16	16	Franklin	Summit-Cville Coke Co., Connellsville
101	101	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co., Uniontown
80	80	Grace	W. J. Rainey, New York
8	8	Helen	Samuel L. Lohr, Youngwood
146	146	Hessmer	Hessmer Coke Co., Pittsburg
42	42	Jimtown	Shannon Coal & Coke Co., Uniontown
40	40	Magee	Magee Coke Co., Uniontown
370	370	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Rainey, New York
210	210	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greensburg
32	32	Nyers	Brownfield-Cville Coke Co., Uniontown
40	40	Nellie	Brown & Cochran, Dawson
20	20	Painter	Newcomer Coke Co., Uniontown
110	110	Paul	W. J. Rainey, New York
150	150	Revera	W. J. Rainey, New York
36	36	Shirley	South Fayette C. & C. Co., Uniontown
40	40	Thomas	Whitel Coke Co., Uniontown
57	43	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co., Pittsburg
2,723	2,519		
FURNACE OVENS			
150	300	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
356	356	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
387	180	Bugday	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
350	350	Bunker	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
240	213	Bunker	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
300	300	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
280	147	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
501	154	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
50	50	Coalbrook	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
326	326	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
300	280	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
120	120	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
333	313	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
380	380	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
272	161	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
350	230	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
250	250	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
365	255	Hostetter	Hostetter-Cville Coke Co., Pittsburg
250	249	Janata	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
305	305	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
498	498	Leisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
502	425	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
502	423	Leisenring 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
304	240	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
227	115	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
350	350	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
509	309	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
400	399	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
195	177	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
255	230	Oilphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
225	262	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg
480	254	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg
300	292	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Pittsburg
400	400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
442	360	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
448	287	Shoaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
125	400	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
150	121	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
144	142	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
901	687	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
110	110	Smet-Solway	Dunbar Furnace Co., Dunbar
40	40	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co., Uniontown
464	413	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
350	165	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
200	109	Valley	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
295	295	White	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
292	452	Whitney	Hostetter-Cville Coke Co., Pittsburg
360	300	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
800	420	Torkran	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
245	245	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Pittsburg
15,926	12,359		

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JOSEPH SOISSON FIRE BRICK COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silica and Fire Clay BRICK

Special Shapes for Rectangular and Bee Hive Ovens, Furnace and Glass House Material.

Ship on all railroads.

DAILY CAPACITY 300,000

DAVIDSON	EIGHT	KINGSTON
MOYER	PLANTS:	ENAMEL
VOLCANO		WILLIAM
LAYTON		COLUMBIA

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Coal Mine Equipment For Sale

- 1—Erie return tubular boiler—18 ft. x 72 in.
- 2—Erie return tubular boiler—16 ft. x 66 in.
- 3—Erie return tubular boiler—16 ft. x 62 in.
- 1—Economy return tubular boiler—9 ft. x 66 in.
- 1—18 ft. x 6 ft. steel ventilating fan with 10 in. x 24 in. direct connected steam engine.
- 1—12 in. x 24 in. double steam hoisting engine.
- 6—Footdrums, 180 ft. rope capacity—geared 85 to 20 equipped with 500 ft. 1-1-1 in. rope.
- 2—Hoisting Cages
- 1—Set Automatic Dump Scales
- 1—10 KW—80 amp.—125 V.—Westinghouse Generator set direct connected with 375 RPM Westinghouse automatic steam engine.
- 1—16x318 Yough Plunger Pump
- 1—16x10x18 Epping-Carpenter Piston Pump.

McFeely Brick Company

Latrobe, Pa.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH NEW COAL MINES CAN NOW BE OPENED

Applications Subject to Investigation to Determine Quality of Coal Produced, Tonnage Output, Etc.

The United States Fuel Administration does not hesitate to grant permission to open new mines when convinced that the new operation will increase production, says an official statement recently issued.

Each application is investigated by the mine track committee, and their decision is governed by the following considerations: Quality of coal; production tonnage promised at an early date; labor supply available without interfering with other operations; diffusion of cars; and ability of railroads to handle the production.

Up to this time there have been 623 applications to open bituminous mines,

and 10 applications to open anthracite mines. Of this number, 215 bituminous applications and 9 anthracite applications have been approved. Seventy-two bituminous applications have been rejected, and one has been withdrawn. The mine track committee has under consideration one anthracite and 335 bituminous requests.

So long as the railroads are experiencing difficulty in supplying cars and in moving the loads to their destination and so long as labor for the mines is short the advisability of extending coal development is held by the United States Fuel Administration in a doubtful light. Only when convinced that a new operation will surely increase production is consent given for a new opening.

To Add 55 By-Product Ovens. The Seaboard By-Product Coke company at Seaboard, N. J., will add an extension of 55 new ovens, to be completed by the end of the year.

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Boyts, Porter & Co.

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Steam, Air and Electric Driven

Boyts, Porter & Co.

Connellsville, Pa., U. S. A.

Producers Coke Company

Exclusive Selling Agents for 3,500,000 Tons Annually

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

THE BEST BRANDS IN THE REGION.

Low Phosphorus Coke, Smelter, Foundry and Heating Coke and By-Product Coking Coal.

Offices—First National Bank Building,

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WASHINGTON COAL & COKE CO.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

6,000 Tons Daily Capacity. Individual Cars

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL

Steam Gas Coking

CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Furnace and Foundry Low Sulphur Hard Structure

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections N. P. Hyndman, Sales Agent, 511 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.

C. M. WOLFF, General Sales Agent.

Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.

HIGHEST GRADE

Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited.

Branch Office, Union Arcade Building, Pittsburg, Penna.

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We do all kinds of Job Printing at our office from the visiting card to the finest commercial work. Try our printing.

THE COURIER COMPANY, 127 1-2 W. Crawford, Connellsville, Pa.

BASIS FIXED FOR NEW INCREASE IN RAILROAD WAGES

Minimum for Salaried Employees Ranges From \$45 to \$110 Per Month.

28 TO 53 CENTS HOURLY

Clerks to Have Minimum of \$87.50; Office Boys \$45; Track Foremen \$100 Per Month; Truck Laborers to Receive No Less Than 25c Per Hour.

Basic minimum wages for railroad employees, under the recent award of increases, effective September 1, have been announced by Director General McAdoo. For men who are paid by the month the following have been established:

For all building, bridge, painter, signal and construction, mason and concrete, water supply, maintainer, and plumber foremen, a rate of \$115.00 per month.

For all assistant building, bridge, painter, signal and construction, mason and concrete, water supply, maintainer, and plumber foremen, and for coal wharf, coal chute, and fence gang foremen; pile driver, ditching and hoisting engineers, and bridge inspectors, a rate of \$105.00 per month.

For all track foremen a rate of \$160.00 per month.

For all employees who devote a majority of their time to clerical work of any description, including train announcers, gatemen, checkers, baggage and parcel room employees, train and engine crew callers and the operators of all office or station equipment devices, (excepting, such as come within the scope of existing agreements or those hereafter negotiated with the railroad telegraphers) a rate of \$87.50 per month and to this basic minimum rate and all rates of \$82.50 and above, in effect as of January 1, 1918, prior to the application of General Order No. 27, and \$35.00 per month, establishing a minimum rate of \$87.50 per month.

This order applies to chief clerks, foremen, sub-foremen and other similar supervisory forces of employees provided for by the order.

For office boys, messengers, chore boys and other employees under 18 years of age filling similar positions, and station attendants, a rate of \$45.00 per month.

For all other employees not otherwise classified, such as janitors, elevator and telephone switchboard operator, office, station and warehouse watchmen, a rate of \$70.00 per month.

For all stationary steam engineers a rate of \$110.00 per month.

For men paid by the hour the following have been fixed as the basic wages:

Rates of pay for all assistant track foremen will be five cents per hour in excess of the rate paid laborers whom they supervise.

For all mechanics in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments (where not otherwise provided for), a rate of 55 cents per hour; helpers, 45 cents.

For track laborers and all other classes of maintenance of way labor, a minimum rate of 28 cents per hour, provided the maximum shall not exceed 50 cents per hour.

For all locomotive boiler washers, a minimum rate of 38 cents per hour, provided that the maximum shall not exceed 50 cents per hour.

For all operators of power driven transfer and turntables, a minimum rate of 33 cents per hour, provided that the maximum shall not exceed 45 cents per hour.

For all laborers employed in and around shops, roundhouses, stations, storehouses and warehouses, such as engine watchmen and wipers, fire builders, asphaltmen, boiler washer helpers, flueborers, truckers, stowers, shippers, coalpassers, coal chute men, etc., a minimum rate of 31 cents per hour, provided that the maximum shall not exceed 43 cents per hour.

For all common labor in the departments herein referred to and not otherwise provided for, a minimum rate of 28 cents per hour, provided that the maximum shall not exceed 40 cents per hour.

CLAIMS \$78,964

For Coal Wrongly Mined Under a Tract in German Township.

Suit was entered Thursday by Samuel D. Newcomer of German township against the South Fayette Coke Company to recover damages in the sum of \$78,964.65, or treble the value of the coal removed from the tract of coal originally consisting of 45 acres, purchased by Newcomer in 1896. Part of the tract was sold to Charles H. Foote. Later the surface of the remainder was sold to William H. Riffe, but the coal under that portion was reserved. This Newcomer alleges the defendant company "willfully, wrongfully and with force of arms" entered upon and removed coal to the value of \$26,321.55, hence he is entitled to treble damages, amounting to \$78,964.65.

RECEIVE LICENSE.

Crawford Coal Company Authorized to Act as Sales Agents.

The Crawford Coal company, formed by George S. Connell and A. B. Norton, Jr., to act as sales agents for producing companies, has been licensed by the Fuel Administration to do business.

The J. J. Buttermore Coal company, another enterprise in which Mr. Connell is interested, has received notice that its application for a siding to a new operation at Beechwood, W. Va., has been approved by both the Fuel and Railroad administrations.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

SOFT COAL PRODUCTION IS WITHOUT CHANGE FROM PRECEDING WEEK

Total Was 12,622,000 Tons for Week Ending August 31; Gain of 14 Per Cent Over Same Week in 1917.

The output of bituminous coal in the United States during the week ending August 31, says the United States Geological Survey, was approximately the same as the week preceding. Estimates place production during this week at 12,622,000 net tons, as against 12,620,000 net tons during the week of August 24 and 11,058,000 net tons during the corresponding week of 1917.

The average production per working day for week ending August 31 is estimated at 2,107,000 net tons, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of 14 per cent and over the average daily requirements for the coal year of four per cent. The schedule of the Fuel Administration, however, calls for an increased rate of producing during the six months beginning with April, and production in the first five of the six months has been nearly 13,000,000 tons below this figure. To overcome this apparent shortage it will be necessary to maintain the average daily rate of production during the seven months remaining in the coal year at 2,037,000 net tons or 2.5 per cent in excess of the average daily production in the five months, April to August.

In the period beginning with the second week of June to the last week of August, the average daily rate of production has been approximately 2,061,000 net tons, compared with an average daily rate in the period from the first of April to the first of June of 1,884,000 net tons. It is thus evident that only by maintaining production at the level of the last three months through good weather portion of the coming seven months of the coal year, will the estimated requirements be met. These figures of estimated requirement are based upon 628,000,000 tons per year for the year, divided between 52 weeks of six working days each, with an allowance for holidays.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW COAL MINES TO RECEIVE ATTENTION OF NEW BODY

War Industries Board Creates a Division for the Purpose of Speeding Its War Program.

Organization of a new division of the War Industries Board, known as the facilities division, to handle the work of speeding up the industrial activities of the country to meet the war demands, and supply the essential needs of the civilian population through the creation of new facilities, has been announced. The new division will work in conjunction with the resources and conversion section which is engaged in converting existing industries into war activities.

The organization of the new division is a forward step toward the promulgation of a far-reaching comprehensive policy in the matter of industrial control, conversion at curtailment.

Coal and its distribution will be affected by the new section only so far as it is required for the operation of newly created industries and facilities. One of the problems which the division is expected to take up and probably in cooperation with the Fuel Administration, is that of the opening of new coal mines to supply fuel for the conduct of the war. The Fuel Administration has not undertaken work of this kind because of the limited railroad facilities as present.

The expansion of existing coal mines will also be considered by the division. Action in the matter, however, will be taken only after ample attention has been given to economic questions, such as capital, available labor and housing accommodations, location, transportation and safety and character and probable capacity of the mine.

No Further Need of Connellville's Industrial Patriots Whose Service Suppl. Lynch Appreciates.

The loading of stock coke at Davidson will proceed now without the necessity of further effort on the part of the men of Connellville. Superintendent Mason Wednesday commended a team shovel the Bell-Brooke company was dismantled in readiness for shipment to some other point. The railroad refused to place a car for its transportation for that purpose but did place one when the Davidson coke yard was made the place of destination, and the loading of coke the purpose for which it is to be used. Promptly upon its arrival it will be assembled and placed at work loading the remaining stock which consists of somewhat more than 100 car loads.

General Superintendent Lynch of the H. C. Frick coke company said yesterday that he cannot find words to adequately express his appreciation of the magnificent spirit of the men who so willingly and cheerfully volunteered to help in the coke loading. Connellville has furnished an example in practical patriotism for the whole United States, he said.

Taking a cue from the Connellville performance Superintendent Lynch yesterday organized the office engineering force at Scottdale into a crew, and unloaded several car loads of material at the Everson shops that had been on the sidings for several days because of lack of men to unload them.

Coal Land for Sale!

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, September 7, 1918.

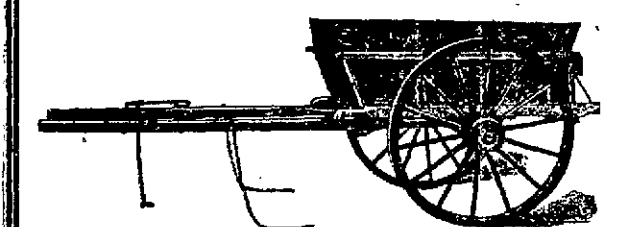
Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address	
MERCHANT OVENS				
40	Adah	Westend-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg	
400	Alicia	W. Harry Brown	Alicia, Pa. Co.	
238	Alison No. 1	W. J. Bailey	New York	
209	Alison No. 2	W. J. Bailey	New York	
142	American No. 1	Reilly-Feasbody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg	
240	American No. 2	Reilly-Feasbody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg	
42	Bellevue	Reilly-Feasbody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg	
42	Bellevue	Reilly-Feasbody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg	
247	Besco	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg	
20	Browning	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown	
48	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Uniontown	
24	Burchinal	Clark Coal Co.	Smithfield	
205	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville	
146	Champion	Champion Coke Co.	Uniontown	
120	Champion	United Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg	
236	Denbo	Reliance Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg	
402	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown	
160	Donald 2	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown	
149	Dona	Walterburg Coke Co.	Uniontown	
32	Emory	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown	
32	Finley	Byrne & Co.	Uniontown	
80	Freets	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown	
119	Garwood	Aetna-Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville	
58	Genuine	Genuine Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown	
209	Griffin No. 1	Bessmer Coke Co.	Pittsburg	
209	Griffin No. 2	Hillman-Neat Coke Co.	Pittsburg	
210	Herbert	Connellsville Capital Coke Co.	Pittsburg	
45	Hill Top	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg	
194	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClintown	
38	Hops	Ilope Coke Co.	Uniontown	
195	Hustend	Hustend-Semans C. & C. Co.	Uniontown	
260	Isabella	Isabella Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown	
24	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown	
140	Katherine	Union Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown	
220	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Helen	
28	Leona	Franklin Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant	
409	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale	
40	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg	
102	Louis	Cville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg	
24	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg	
40	Marion	Southern Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown	
122	Mendall	Mendall Coke Co.	Uniontown	
202	Mt. Hope	Mt. Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown	
60	Murphy	Richard Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville	
100	Old Home	W. J. Parrish	Uniontown	
480	Orient	Orient Coke Co.	Uniontown	
184	Paritan	Paritan Coke Co.	Uniontown	
30	Perry	Perry Coke Co.	Pittsburg	
72	Plumer	Plumer Coke Co.	Uniontown	
101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg	
120	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Outcrop	
365	Royal	W. J. Bailey	New York	
30	Sackett	H. R. Sackett	Smithfield	
26	Sapper	Reilly-Feasbody Fuel Co.	Uniontown	
375	Seasright	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown	
260	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown	
310	Sterling	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown	
50	Sunshine No. 2	McClintown C. & C. Co.	McClintown	
400	Thompson 1	Thompson-Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg	
400	Thompson 2	Thompson-Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg	
320	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown	
394	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown	
24	Virgin	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale	
509	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson	
509	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson	
76	Wineland	Banning-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown	
50	Winmore	Wineland-Gilmore C. & C. Co.	Uniontown	
36	Wykon	Wykon Coke Co.	Uniontown	
FURNACE OVENS				
17,723	10,905	Atcheson	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Gans
120	100	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
170	100	Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co.	Pittsburg
426	123	Buffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	471	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
156	166	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	190	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	250	Danforth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	230	Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	260	Fairbanks	Fairbanks Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Footdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	202	Geneva	McKortney Coal Co.	Lentonia, O.
200	178	Isabelle	Isabelle Coke Co.	Isabelle
462	405	Lumber	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
216	130	Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	150	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, O.
30	30	Nice	Nice Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
350	350	Romco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,228	4,314			

G. L. ARMSTRONG, Pres. A. E. WAGONER, Sec. Treas.

McCLAIN CROSWAND, Shop Mgr.

The Crossland Wagon Works Co.

South Ninth Street, West Side, Connellsville, Pa.



Wagons, Carts, Coke Barrows.

All Kinds of Repair Work Done on Short Notice.



ESTABLISHED 1872. INCORPORATED 1904.

Eureka Fire Brick Works

Eureka Manufacturers of high-grade E. F. B. Fire Brick for Mill, Glasshouse, Rectangular, By-Product and Bee-Hive Coke Ovens.

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DIFFICULT SHAPES A SPECIALTY.

Office and Works, Mt. Bradock, Pa. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar

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It's Money Well Invested

Connellsville Machine and Car Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

—Manufacturers of—

LAFAYETTE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

We make a specialty of Wood Lined
Pipe and Fittings

J. F. BRENNEN, President. ANDREW A. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

J. V. THOMPSON, Vice President. W. G. ROCK, Sec'y and Asst. Treasurer.

THOMPSON CONNELLSVILLE COKE CO.

800 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

WORKS:	CONNECTIONS:	PITTSBURGH OFFICE:
Thompson No. 1 400 Ovens. Thompson No. 2 400 Ovens. Near Republic Station, Fayette County, Pa.	Pennsylvania R. R. Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R. Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	3102 First National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

As all of our drawing is done by the Mechanical Extractor, none of the Foundry Coke is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of Furnace Coke.

HERBERT Du PUY, President. JOHN C. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.

Works—Low Phone No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. F. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure.

Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

Graceton Foundry Coke

Our Foundry Coke is unexcelled by any. Its low sulphur and ash and high fixed carbon make it superior to many. It has the ability to give high melting ratios in your foundry.

GRACETON COKE CO.

Graceton, Penna.

Good Job Printing

Is Not Possible without GOOD STOCK is used, SKILLED WORKMEN to do the composition and press work and a COMPLETE EQUIPMENT of Machinery, Up-to-Date Type and all the accessories of a First Class Plant. THE COURIER JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT lacks none of these essentials. It turns out the HIGHEST GRADE PRINTING, from Visiting Cards to the largest and most complicated Office Forms and Commercial Work of every variety and for any purpose.

Printing for Coke Company Offices and Works a Specialty

One Order will make you a Permanent Customer.

THE COURIER COMPANY

127 1/2 W. Main St. Connellsville, Pa.

The Weekly Courier.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice, Connelville, Pa., THE WEEKLY COURIER CO., Publishers, HENRY P. ANDERSON, President, JAS. J. DRISCOLL, Secretary and Treasurer, Business Manager, JOHN L. GANS, Managing Editor.

Office, The Courier Building, 177 1/2 W. Crawford Avenue, Connelville, Pa.

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEP. 12, 1918.

WHY THE FAIR WAS OUR GREATEST SUCCESS.

Mayor Duggan was right and was courteous when he said, "hats off to the loyal women of Connelville" who made the Red Cross street-fair the most remarkable success of the kind in the history of the city.

Captain Harry Dunn was right and no less courteous than the mayor when he said, "I am prouder of my town than ever before."

These expressions accurately represent the opinion of the community as to the most recent achievement which, more than any event that has preceded it, has added to the reputation of Connelville as a place where the people do things that are worth while. None will withhold from the men who assisted so ably in planning and directing the fair any portion of the credit due them, but these men will themselves join with other citizens in according to the ladies of the city all the honor that is their just and deserving share.

The ladies' silent presumption to assume responsibility for organizing and arranging the entertainment as a whole, but to them there was allotted the task of actually conducting very many of the attractive, money-earning features. Through their energy, resourcefulness, patience and untiring industry the booths were stocked with articles of such utility and value that the sale of them became largely a matter of waiting upon the hundreds of eager and willing buyers. No man or group of men would have had the foresight to suggest with any variety of articles that were offered for sale and no one but the women in charge would have had equal success in securing such liberal donations.

While every person connected with the fair worked for its success as a whole, the ladies gave their part in it such unremitting attention that what they did contributed very materially to making the enterprise a red letter event in the history of Connelville's benefactions. So material, in fact, was the service, performed by the ladies, that they have enlisted in the undertaking the best of the city, a very different story would have been written of the progress and ending of the Red Cross street fair.

In seeking out the reasons for the success of this venture one does not need to go beyond the fact that the fair was, in the larger sense, but the outward and visible expression of a spirit of cordial and sincere neighborliness. Every person having a part in it was actuated by a desire to do something that would help to make it the prize winner of its class. They remembered no relations or associations in our community life other than that we are all dwellers in Connelville—many, with near and dear ones in the military service, or preparing to enter it, and all loyal, patriotic Americans, each imbued with the holy desire to contribute some form or measure of service to one of the most worthy and deserving objects that has made appeal to our generous impulses.

Acting under such a stimulus and inspiration, which was shared in a similar degree by all those who patronized the fair, there is little wonder that it developed into one of the most remarkable demonstrations of community good will and achieved the most signal success ever recorded in our history. We can very properly take pride in the fact that the measure of success, as represented in terms of dollars received, was less significant and paltry than was the unalloyed, hearty and unrestrained manifestation of that spirit which Connelville has developed, and which is fast making our city one of the most marked centers of practical patriotism in the whole country.

This is a distinction in every way honorable and worthy to be achieved and of which we may well be proud. But we are prouder of the greater distinction in having, as Mayor Duggan has aptly designated, a band of "the most loyal, patriotic, untiring women" who, as Judge Reppert said of the men of Connelville, "can put anything across."

MUST BE TO THE POINT OF PEACE UNTIL GERMANY IS CONQUERED.

The editor of The Courier is in receipt of two communications from widely separated sections of the country which serve excellently to show how general and determined is the demand of all red-blooded Americans that the Kaiser and his gang of murderers, looters and rapists must not be permitted to go unpunished for the foul crimes they have committed against God and humanity.

One of these communications comes from a center of feverish war activity, where men are leaped to a high pitch in anticipation of having a part in administering some of the chastisement that is due the despoilers of civilization. The other comes from a quiet village remote from the stir of military preparation and which feels the thrill of war through its contribution in young manhood, and the share it has in the production of one of the essential materials used in forging the engines of war.

From the United States Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., a Staff Third, long an admiring friend and patron of The Courier writes this inspiring message:

Your paper has lately grown so strong on the war, so full of the great meaning of the war that I want a few copies of this last number to send to friends.

It has made me feel that many of the deepest effects of this war for good in our country will be first registered in a living way, and then made to last among the communities, by the best of our smaller towns, where, for one thing, almost every boy whose name comes back home on the casualty lists, is known generally, and everything is likely to be remembered. I can see how this war will appear in your "Looking Backward" column, constantly rather than after each decade.

That your paper is now so full of the very air of the war, of its awful meaning and of its terrible nearness to us, is perhaps partly just because, as you say in your editorial, "Get the Kaiser," we may have been a trifle slow, etc. But we were not too late. I wish more power to you now and after the fighting is over.

From Dawson, which has done so much in a quiet, unobtrusive but effective way, to help prepare our nation to meet the supreme test that is before us to free government, Burgess and Mellinger sends this ringing declaration:

An article appearing editorially in The Courier of last Saturday and credited to the Philadelphia Leader very favorably attracts our attention. Will you kindly permit a humble reader a word of comment, that reader being the husband of Dawson's magnificent borough nestled in the Teuch valley?

It has been our argument through the past year or more that peace talks should not be heard in this country until after that band of fiends that leadered the horrors of Dawson's magnificent borough nestled in the Teuch valley?

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News of the Past Continued on the Fifth of this Court.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1918.

Detailed report of the Connelville coke trade for the week ending September 15 shows a total of 13,022 ovens in the region, of which 10,861 are in blast and 2,161 idle, with a total estimated production of 109,912.

Shipments for the week were 6,226 cars divided as follows: To Pittsburgh, 1,350 cars; to points west, 3,350 cars; to points east, 1,520 cars, an increase of 470 cars as compared with the previous week.

Marriage licenses were granted in Uniontown as follows: Jonathan C. Travis, of Connelville, and Rebecca A. Deffenbaugh of German township; Patrick Callaghan and Alice McGinn, both of Upper Tyrone township; Jonathan Boyd and Margaret Baker, both of Moyer; Bert Collins and Martha Williams, both of Mill Run; Frank P. Moyer and Mary Callahan, both of Dawson; R. L. R. and John and Carrie S. Ross, both of Mazonia.

Backus is placed in the Greenburg jail following the stabbing of James Green. Green was an uninvited guest at a dance at Scott's place and he and Backus with others the latter stabbed him three times with a butcher knife. He died 15 minutes.

The National Foundry and Pipe works of Scotland resumes operation after being idle for about three weeks. About 75 men were employed. The engine and tool houses of J. M. Reid are destroyed by fire, evidently field at Uniondale coke plant are added to the terrible injury the world is made to suffer at their hands. The slogan, "Unconditional Surrender" should be the motto of every one of our land to the other. Surrender first, and then talk peace.

The article referred to rings with the righteousness of judgment of a people driven from their peaceful homes and traditions into the hellish streets of Germany. The Courier and all other conveyors of public opinion will never lose an opportunity to keep the world informed of the progress of the war and the progress of the war.

Neither of our correspondents need have concern that The Courier will neglect any opportunity to keep before its readers the injunction that there must be no word, suggestion, thought or desire for peace with an unconquered and unpunished Germany. Only after Germany has been made to feel in all its righteous might the awakened fury of an outraged world; only after the armies of civilization have driven the minions of the Kaiser to ignominious defeat and forced them to beg for the mercy they denied the helpless and unoffending babes and mothers of France and Belgium; only after the unborn brutes who were the authors of the war that has bathed the world in scalding tears, and their accursed military leaders, have paid on the gallows or before a firing squad the penalty of their hideous crimes, should anyone in America even hint at peace.

Attorney Palmer's motion to "adjourn" the court by saying "I am a candidate for governor" has been ruled out of order, very much out of order it would appear, from Bonnwell's decision to stay in the game.

It is a mere coincidence, of course, that the draft board from which numbers were drawn for the first army draft has been taken to Washington just at the time Congress takes action on how to deal with the draft law.

People of Switzerland who have recently seen Emperor Wilhelm declare that he has "greatly aged and that his hair is snow white and his shoulders are bent," and that he is "feverish, his gestures abrupt and his face, which is severely lined and tanned, gives the general impression of suffering from a great sorrow." What sorrow other than an unrealized ambition has he suffered? He is the only ruler in Germany with 45 sons as yet untouched by the war.

The blue stars in the service flags are beginning to change to silver and gold.

We note a strange absence of figures relating to the conservation of gasoline at the Speedway track.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Times, commenting on the coke leading achievement of Connelville, says: "These preachers who faked coke in the region the other day evidently recognize there is a personal devil in the fact that they are so well as the fact that his other name is Bill Hohenlocher. A desire to avoid making a closer acquaintance with him was one of the reasons that impelled them to load coke to make steel and his majesty and his minions to permanent and proper place of abode."

Having declared that Bonnwell was a "democratic" candidate for governor, the action of National Committeeman A. Mitchell Palmer in bowling the name of Bonnwell out of the party, is another enlightening illustration of Democratic consistency.

Reports from the interior of Germany indicate that even the Junkers are preparing for the worst. They are going to get it all right but not of the "winer war" variety.

Connelville will have to design a service flag for the farm and stock owners, all of whom deserve to be so honored.

Let's think a moment. Was it 30 or 31 cars of stock on the business and professional men of Uniontown loaded on Labor Day?

Connelville's industrial patriots are willing to go up against almost any job or any competitor, but they modestly decline to place themselves in the steam shovel class when it comes to loading stock coke.

The New Freedom Democrats are poor losers. They ought not to be, having had so much experience on that side of the political game in Pennsylvania.

Pulling slackers' teeth, that they may avoid draft is not an essential occupation except for those denizens who wish to qualify for a degree to be conferred by the courts.

The clown prince's idea of victory "is to hold our own." Somewhat like he held his own before Verdun and before the American in the second battle of the Marne, we suppose.

Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, has resigned on the grounds of ill health. That is the reason for the permanent retirement of many Germans since the Yankees began to beat busy on the western front.

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TRIAL LIST
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1918

1ST WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1918.

No.	Term	Year	Plaintiff's Attorney	PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT	Defendant's Attorney	Action
1	03	June 1916	Jos. J. Baer	Joseph Brown	City of Uniontown	D. W. McDonald	Assumpsit
2	04	June 1916	Jos. J. Baer	S. M. Williams	City of Uniontown	D. W. McDonald	Assumpsit
3	05	June 1916	Jos. J. Baer	Harry Maust	City of Uniontown	D. W. McDonald	Assumpsit
4	06	Sept. 1916	Robert J. Schmitt	John C. Shaw	City of Uniontown	R. McK. & W.	Assumpsit
5	07	Sept. 1916	Goldsmith	Joseph Byrns	John Fabiszewski	Duggan	Capias
6	08	Sept. 1916	McD. & Cray, Hays	James G. Skinner	Alex Chinn	B. G. McD.	Appeal
7	09	Sept. 1916	Murphy	A. R. Vannatta	J. L. Schick	S. H. & M.	Set Fa Me
8	10	Sept. 1916	Goldsmith	William H. Walters	City of Uniontown	McDonald	Trespass
9	11	Sept. 1916	Goldsmith	Zadok Bros.	The E. Dunn Store	S. H. & M.	Assumpsit
10	12	Sept. 1916	Hertzog	Sallie Brown Gans	Charles C Gans	B. G. & McD.	Assumpsit
11	13	Sept. 1916	Leonard & Younk	Oscar Schmidt, Inc.	A. S. Tollak	Fatterson	Assumpsit
12	14	Sept. 1916	Goldsmith	William H. Walters	City of Uniontown	McDonald	Assumpsit
13	15	Sept. 1916	Crow & Shelby	Cam'l Union Brewing Co.	John Matta	R. W. & G. L. Dawson	Assumpsit
14	16	Sept. 1916	B. G. & McD.	Theodore Baron	Samuel Andolor	Duggan	Capias
15	17	Sept. 1916	Durild, B. G. & McD.	John W. Work	H. C. Prick Coke Co.	Sturgis & Morrow	Trespass
16	18	Sept. 1916	McDonald & Cray	William H. Walters	City of Uniontown	Sturgis & Morrow	Trespass
17	19	Sept. 1916	Field, Marshall, J.	Novak	Consolidated Cyllie Coke Co.	R. McK. & W.	Trespass
18	20	Sept. 1916	Duggan	Elizabeth P. Miklebauer	Dr. Samuel C Dowds	B. G. & McD.	Assumpsit
19	21	Sept. 1916	B. G. & McD.	George R. Roberts	Cyrus Schard	S. H. & M.	Trespass
20	22	Sept. 1916	Jones, Brownfield	Clarence C Livingston	Alexander S Livingston	McDonald & Cray	Trespass
21	23	Sept. 1916	Goldsmith	John G. Powtch, et al.	W Fred Brown	Lacey, S.	Assumpsit
22	24	Sept. 1916	Duggan	Josephina Kosack	Steve Maucko	B. G. & McD.	Capias
23	25	Sept. 1917	Bane	J. P. Black & Co.	E. Dale Field et al.	Field	Assumpsit
24	26	Sept. 1917	Christy	Harry Paxton et al. et c.	Harry Zebly	Fatterson	Trespass
25	27	Sept. 1917	B. G. & McD.	John C. Olyphant	James W. McKintuck	L. E. McK. & W.	Appeal
26	28	Sept. 1917	Henderson	H. D. Hutchinson	Thomas B. Crawford	Playford & Phillips	Assumpsit
27	29	Sept. 1917	S. H. & M.	John H. Strawn, Receiver &c.	Lee Smith et al.	Smith	Assumpsit
28	30	Sept. 1917	S. H. & M.	John H. Strawn, Receiver &c.	D. D. Johnson	Smith	Assumpsit
29	31	Sept. 1917	S. H. & M.	John H. Strawn, Receiver &c.	Lee Smith	Smith	Assumpsit
30	32	Sept. 1917	S. H. & M.	John H. Strawn, Receiver &c.	L. W. Fogg et al.	Smith	Assumpsit
31	33	Sept. 1917	Duggan	John Seala	Joseph Fee	Hertzog	Assumpsit
32	34	Sept. 1917	Goldsmith	Tudwick Kavalek	John Maichina	Henderson	Assumpsit
33	35	Sept. 1917	Duggan	Joseph Bolando	Wahersburg Coke Co.	L. E. McK. & W.	Trespass
34	36	Sept. 1917	St. John & E.	John J. Bolando	John J. Bolando	Umbauid, S. H. & M.	Assumpsit
35	37	Sept. 1918	Sturgis & Morrow	Annie M. Krush, et al.	Fenna, R. R. Co.	Playford & Phillips	Trespass

"BABY BOYS OF 18" NOT TOO YOUNG TO BECOME SOLDIERS

Says Confederate Veteran Who Went Into Service When Only 14.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION

Occupied Methodist Protestant Conference Thursday; Dr. Sam Small Principal Speaker; Patriotic Rally and Flag Dedication Thursday.

The temperance question occupied the attention of the Methodist Protestant conference at Dunbar Thursday afternoon and evening. At the evening session, with Rev. C. F. Swift, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League presiding, Dr. Sam Small of Georgia was the principal speaker, occupying an hour and one-half in the delivery of his address. This related to his experience as a soldier in the Confederate army and also in the Spanish-American war, and to a review of the temperance issue, and concluded with the prediction that the United States will be a saloonless nation by 1920, never again to permit their re-establishment.

Dr. Small entered the Confederate army when but fourteen years of age. Before he became 15 he surrendered to the Union forces. Later when the Spanish war broke out Dr. Small presented himself for service under the Stars and Stripes and fought side by side with the boys of the North in that war. He received his commission directly from the hands of President McKinley, he told the audience. He wears a service pin of the present war showing that three sons are in the service of the United States in France.

"It makes me sick when I think that the Confederacy sent 22,000 boys of fifteen years of age and younger into the war of the Rebellion, to beat some of the men and women belittling around about their baby boys of 18 years," said the speaker in regard to making 18 years the lower limit of the draft age.

During the day the conference was addressed by many notable men of the Methodist Protestant denomination. Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Columbus, one of the leaders of the Forward Movement commission of the church, was one of the principal speakers of the day and gave a very interesting account of the work that the movement is doing for the cause of missions.

The great educational program of the denomination was presented to the members of the conference by Dr. A. G. Dixon of Baltimore who asked that the conference raise its quota share of the million dollar fund for education and missions.

Following the meeting of the stationing committee it was rumored new pastors will be sent this year to Kittanning, First church, Uniontown, Beaver Falls, Second, Pittsburgh, Fairchance circuit, Bakerstown and Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

Dr. A. E. Fletcher, pastor of the South Side church, Pittsburgh, presented the report of the Federated Council of Churches of Pittsburgh. Dr. Fletcher is the conference representative in this body. It is stated that the principal reforms of this year accomplished by the federation is the elimination of Sunday baseball and the establishment of moral courts in Allegheny county.

REGISTRATION OF LOCAL VOTERS IS EXTREMELY LIGHT

C. J. a Total of 274 For Entire Seven Wards of the City is Reported.

The first registration day for voters in Conneltsville was very high in most of the wards of the city, and a total of 274 is reported for the entire day by the various registrars. Many voters forgot yesterday was registration day and others passed it up until October 5. A heavier enrollment is expected on Tuesday, the 17th. Unless enrolled, it will be impossible to vote in the November elections all previous enrollments now being void.

Of the 274 voters enrolled the West Side wards had 117 leaving 157 distributed through the remaining five wards. The Sixth ward was highest with 79 and the nearest to that number was in the Fourth ward with 42.

The Seventh ward on the West Side and the First ward both reported 38 registrants and the Fifth ward on the South Side had a total of 28. The Third had 27 men on the books and the Second was lowest with 22.

The registration was extremely light, and registrars had little to do. There was very little registration when the polls opened last night between 7 and 10 o'clock, most of the voters preferring to go to the Red Cross street fair and wait for the next enrolling date.

BONNIWELL COMES BACK

At Palmer Alleging That He Suffers From "Delusional Insanity."

Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, nominated by the Democrats of Pennsylvania as candidate for governor because, as A. Mitchell Palmer, National committeeman said, "the Democratic party is wet," has issued a vigorous denial of the charges made against him.

"My nomination," says Bonniwell, "is due to the votes of 83,000 self-respecting Democrats. I have repudiated the arrogant bossism of Palmer and his defeat has probably brought on an attack of delusional insanity."

If you have coal land for sale advertise it in The Weekly Courier.

DRAFT BOARDS MUST RUSH WORK TO HAVE MEN IN ARMY OCT. 31

Provost Marshal General Crowder Will Permit No Time to Be Wasted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Provost Marshal General Crowder said yesterday that the national selective service machinery must speed up operations immediately to make it possible to get men from the new 18 to 45 registration on the way to Army commitments before the end of October.

Outlining changes in methods adopted to that end, General Crowder said questionnaires would go out to registrars before the drawing had been conducted to determine their order of call, and that local boards would be urged to commence classification immediately.

General Crowder hopes to have the registration completed within 10 days or two weeks and the reports in by October 2. General Crowder is confident that he will be able to register and classify 1,500,000 men by January 1, admitted an astounding undertaking.

General Crowder has submitted a recommendation to President Wilson as to the groups to be designated and the order of their call. The President is expected to announce these groups this week. This action is necessary because some of these registrants will have to be called in October, probably by the 15th of the month. The last group to be classified will probably be men between 40 and 45 inclusive.

Owing to the fact that men between the ages of 40 and 45 are most seriously involved in agriculture and important industrial pursuits, the call is expected to be withheld until the last. Because men between the ages of 18 and 31 can be most rapidly classified, their classification is expected first, those between 30 and 45 being subject to first call, and those of 46 and over being called last.

At the end of August, 2,600,442 men had been inducted into service. By October 1, the present available class one material will have been exhausted or practically so. For that reason short cuts are being ordered in all the classifications measures taken in the first summons.

MISTAKEN FOR SLACKER

Walter Harry One of 15,000 Arrested in New York.

Walter Harry, son of Contractor and Mrs. S. J. Harry, was one of about 15,000 men rounded up Tuesday in New York city in a crusade for slacker's conducted by thousands of officers. Young Harry has been working for his father, Contractor S. J. Harry, who has a big tunnel contract in the Catskill mountains. He did not have his final medical examination papers with him and as the result was placed in the New York jail where he spent the day. He was released when he received a telegram instructing him to appear in Uniontown as a witness in a court trial. He must be in New York by Friday and when he arrives there he will have with him the necessary papers to show he has complied with the draft law.

Two hundred through and through slacker were rounded up. All men under and above the draft ages who could not show their birth certificates were placed under arrest. Harry arrived home yesterday morning.

ENLISTMENTS STOPPED

Except for Men 46 to 56 for Staff Corps and Departments.

Voluntary enlistments for the army except in certain cases authorized by Congress, have been ordered discontinued and all recruiting stations will be closed. The only original voluntary enlistments hereafter will be of men over 46 and under 56 years for staff corps and departments.

Men of all classes who registered on August 24, or who will register under the new law applying to all men between the ages of 18 and 46, may, if qualified, be inducted into the tank corps of the United States army without waiting to be drafted.

GIVE RED CROSS

Money is Raised by Young Women of Pechin.

The young ladies' class of Pechin Chapel, Sunday school turned over \$25 to the Dunbar unit of the Red Cross for the proceeds of an entertainment.

Those taking part were: Thelma Carr, Etra Lehman, Margaret S. Lehman, Leona Miller, Viola Adams, Nellie Lehman, Mary Adams, Bella Adams, Irene Baker, Jessie Baker, Helen McGee, Robert Adams, Ruth Koffer, Gwendolyn Lehman, Margaret L. Lehman, Mary Lehman, Ruth Adams, Bessie Baker.

Miss Lydia Munderoff, daughter of Mrs. J. K. Munderoff of Vanderhill and George Rowen, were married Wednesday morning at the parsonage of the Cochran Memorial Methodist church at Dawson, Rev. H. A. Baum, pastor, officiated. The bride wore a navy blue traveling suit and a black hat. Mrs. Rowen is one of the best known young women of Vanderhill and has many friends here, having been a clerk for the Wright-Metzler company for several years. The bridegroom is manager of the Florence store and is well known here. Following their return from a wedding trip to Chicago and other western points of interest, Mr. and Mrs. Rowen will be at home at Vanderhill.

Is Confidential Courier. Basil J. Solson, who has been stationed in Washington, D. C., and now on his way to France, has been made a sergeant and confidential courier. He will spend a week of every month in the United States and the remainder in France.

HEAVY LOSSES IN CO. D REPORTED BY SERGEANT FULLER

Uniontown Member of Local Command Says 143 Remained Out of 250.

ARE STILL GOING FORWARD

Has Been on the Move Ever Since July 4, He Writes, and Are Still Giving the Germans Hell; Tells of His Brother George Being Wounded.

According to a letter received in Uniontown Friday from Sergeant Smith Fuller of that city and a member of Company D, 110th Regiment, that command has suffered severe losses in the battle on the western front during July and August. In the letter, which is written to J. W. Lee, proprietor of the McClintock hotel, he says that out of 260 men in the company when the company went on active service about July 4, there are only 143 left.

He does not mention the names of any boys who had been lost in the fight but speaks of a brother, George Fuller, of the same command being wounded. The letter follows:

"We have been on the move ever since July 4 and are still going forward. George Fuller was hurt but not very bad. I received a letter from him yesterday and he said he was getting along O. K."

"We started with 260 men and now have only 143. Most of the Uniontown boys are still with us and giving the Hun hell. Give my best to all. The Fuller boys are sons of Dr. John M. Fuller of Fayette street."

RALPH B. PICKETT

WRITES FROM FRANCE.

Ralph B. Pickett, attached to the 355th Field Signal Battalion in France, writes his mother on August 10 that he is well, but has very little time to write. He says he is very glad he was given the opportunity to go over and that they took lots of German prisoners and were glad to fall into the hands of the Americans.

They were principally old men and boys. "Don't worry," he writes, "I will be home before long. I like the country." This is the first letter Mr. Pickett has received from her son in two months.

WILLIAMS TRANSFERRED TO CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

S. Howard Williams, who stationed in the tank service and was stationed at Gettysburg for the past month, has been transferred to the clerical work department at Edgewood, Md. Mr. Williams, who is a son of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams of Scudville was a chemistry instructor in the Bradstreet high school and previous to enlisting in the tank service was government supervisor of the boys' work reserves at Hickory, Pa. He was elected principal of the Ambridge schools, but resigned to enter the service. Mr. Williams formerly resided in Conneltsville.

SMITHFIELD BOY

WOUNDED IN FRANCE.

Rev. and Mrs. Ralph Bell of Smithfield, formerly of Vanderhill, received word Thursday that their son, Ralph Bell, Jr., had been wounded on August 6 and was in a base hospital in France.

Bell left Smithfield last April for Canada, where he joined his command after enlisting last winter. Mr. and Mrs. Bell received a card from their son dated on August 1, stating that he had been in the front line trenches and expected to be relieved in a few days.

LEMONI SOLDIER

MISSING IN ACTION.

Edward M. O'Connor, 22 years old, of Lemont, was reported missing in action August 8, word to this effect being received Thursday afternoon in a telegram from the War Department to Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor, parents of the young soldier. O'Connor is a member of Company H, 112th Infantry, and left for Camp Lehigh with a contingent of draftees the first part of March.

LIEUT. CHARLES CECIL GOES TO CAMP PERRY.

Lieutenant Charles Cecil, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cecil of South Conneltsville, who recently received his commission upon graduation from the third officers' training school, left Wednesday for Camp Perry, O., his first assignment to duty.

LATROBE SOLDIER IS IN HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Oliver McKelven of Latrobe has received a letter from her son, J. Cyril McKelven of Company M, 110th Infantry, stating that he was in a hospital in France, recovering from gas injuries. He writes that he is much better but is still very nervous.

LIEUTENANT MCCARTNEY AT EMBARKATION CAMP.

Lieutenant Harold G. McCartney of the aviation corps is at an embarkation camp and expects to leave soon for duty overseas. Mrs. McCartney, who before her marriage on August 27, was Miss Mary C. Cawood of Washington, D. C., will remain with her husband until he leaves for France. She will then return to her home to reside with her mother until the war. Lieutenant McCartney is a son of Mrs. George W. McCartney of East Fairview avenue and was home on a brief furlough about two weeks ago.

Leaves for France.

Miss Irene Holland, who enlisted as a Red Cross nurse for duty overseas, is on her way to France. Miss Holland is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Holland of East Patterson avenue and was graduated from the nurses training school of the Columbia hospital, Pittsburgh.

No.	Term Year	Plaintiff's Attorney	PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT	Defendant's Attorney	Action
6TH WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1918.						
1	30 Dec. 1917	Carr & Carr	The N. J. Tin Cotton Co.	School Dist. City of Uniontown	Lee Smith	Assumpsit
2	118 Dec. 1917	Hudson	Thomas E. Junk	Ewing A. Hibbs	B. G. & McD.	Assumpsit
3	134 Dec. 1917	Leonard & Younk	Minerva Hunter	Charles Spence	Duggan	Trepass
4	143 Mar. 1917	Byrne & Byrne	D. C. Core	James H. Hoover	U. R. McK. & W.	Assumpsit
5	150 Mar. 1917	Byrne & Byrne	Adolf Zentel	John Leonard, et al.	Crow & Shelby	Assumpsit
6	158 Dec. 1917	Chad W. Baer	S. D. Boro, S. Willie	Rowland C. Rogers, et al.	Hiller Cot. & Cot.	Assumpsit
7	159 Dec. 1917	Leonard & Younk	George Patterson	Howard Palmer, et al.	C. L. John	Trepass
8	161 June 1917	B. C. & McD.	Jay Newrow & et al.	Alta Craig	C. L. John	Trepass
9	242 Dec. 1917	C. A. Tait	Nancy Morris	Catherine L. Morris, Ex.	Lee Smith	Assumpsit
10	243 Dec. 1917	Duggan	Charles Kelson	W. Penn Railways Co.	Brownfield	Trepass
11	251 Dec. 1917	D. B. & McD.	Leon E. Wierhoff	John S. Langley	Joseph E. Morrow	Assumpsit
12	148 Sept. 1917	Cotton & Cotton	Giuseppe Flaminio	Fayette T. & Co.	W. J. Johnson	Assumpsit
13	244 June 1917	S. H. & M.	Minnie Montone	James R. Linderman, Ex.	Smith & McDonald	Assumpsit
14	245 June 1917	Byrne & Byrne	A. D. Hickman	Dudley E. & Muel. Co.	Pulton	Assumpsit
15	246 June 1917	Byrne & Byrne	Paul Lorenz	Charles E. Mueller	U. R. McK. & W.	Trepass
16	114 Sept. 1917	Goldsmith	George Trunk	H. George May, Adm.	S. H. & M.	Replevin
17	252 Dec. 1917	S. H. & M.	Mutual Lumber Co.	F. M. Lindsey, et al.	S. H. & M.	Assumpsit
18	335 Dec. 1917	S. H. & M.	Pittsburgh Coal Co.	Grace F. Wood	Sturges & Morrow	Replevin
19	274 Dec. 1917	Hudson-Baer	F. H. James	George Craft	H. K. MacQuarrie	Trepass
20	241 June 1918	Cotton & Cotton	E. E. Weniger, Jr.	Mary Bausch, et al.	E. D. Brown	Framed Issue
21	242 June 1918	Cotton & Cotton	E. E. Weniger, Jr.	Mary Bausch, et al.	E. D. Brown	Framed Issue
22	128 Sept. 1917	Patterson	Peter Farnick	Richmond Hadlador	Sturges & Morrow	Assumpsit
23	249 Sept. 1917	John Duggan	John De Santis	W. Platt, et al.	D. E. Bane	Assumpsit
24	382 Dec. 1917	Geo. L. Dawson	Amshorlar & Co. Inc.	Jacob H. Lynn	Sturges & Morrow	Assumpsit
25	158 Dec. 1917	Sturges & Morrow	John Blundell, Corp.	Edmund H. Lynn	Sturges & Morrow	Assumpsit
26	331 Dec. 1917	H. D. Leonard	P. C. Smith & Bro.	M. G. Kittany	Goldsmith	Assumpsit
27	415 Dec. 1917	Leonard & Younk	A. Ruben & Co. Inc.	Frank Scaviano	Duggan	Assumpsit
28	314 Dec. 1917	S. H. & M.	L. Daubert	Uniontown Speedway Ass.	D. W. Henderson	Trepass
29	315 Dec. 1917	S. H. & M.	Edna H. Myers	Uniontown Speedway Ass.	D. W. Henderson	Trepass
30	385 Dec. 1917	S. H. & M.	Daniel W. Bona	Uniontown Speedway Ass.	D. W. Henderson	Trepass
31	386 Dec. 1917	S. H. & M.	James H. Wall	Uniontown Speedway Ass.	D. W. Henderson	Trepass
32	389 Dec. 1917	S. H. & M.	William H. Horowitz & Co.	W. H. Fensberg	Joseph W. Ray, Jr.	Assumpsit
33	183 Dec. 1917	May & Duggan	Geo. W.	Thos. W. Duggan	S. H. & M.	Trepass
7TH WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1918.						
1	431 Dec. 1917	Henderson	Allie H. Hazen Ex. & Co.	L. H. Brownfield	L. S. & L.	Assumpsit
2	75 June 1917	C. A. Tait	Net Nat. Bank, Dunbar	John Duggan, Jr.	Dunbar, Duggan	Assumpsit
3	100 Sept. 1918	Patterson	Charles Kistling	Adams Express Co.	Playford & Phillips	Assumpsit
4	125 Dec. 1918	Patterson	G. G. Gormly Co.	R. Auslander	Sturges & Morrow	Assumpsit
5	37 Mar. 1918	McD & Gray-Ray	Morch, N. C. Bure, W. Va.	E. C. Harbo, Edm.	Sturges & Morrow	Assumpsit
6	119 Mar. 1918	McD & Gray-Ray	James M. Campbell	Star Feed Co.	Lardin	Trepass
7	544 June 1918	Smith	P. H. Franka use	Mary Bausch	Brown	Framed Issue
8	143 Mar. 1918	Leonard & Younk	Valent Deann	W. B. Roney	Playford & Phillips	Assumpsit
9	150 Dec. 1917	Cotton & Cotton	Charles Switwick	Elizabeth Bailey, et al.	Newcomer	Assumpsit
10	334 Dec. 1917	B. G. & McD.	C. S. Switwick	Mike Goodish	Jeffries	Assumpsit
11	48 Mar. 1918	Leonard & Younk	C. S. Switwick	Caroline E. White	Sturges & Morrow	Assumpsit
12	322 Mar. 1918	MacQuarrie	Mike Oltz	Germanna F. Insur. Co.	Sturges & Morrow	Assumpsit
13	36 Mar. 1918	Smith	Uniontown Builders' Sup. Co.	Rockwell Marletta	S. H. & M.	Assumpsit
14	26 June 1917	John	Levin J. Riley	Republic L. & S. Co.	Sturges & Morrow	Assumpsit
15	309 Sept. 1918	Sturges & Morrow	Produce Coca Cola	James H. Hoover	Sturges & Morrow	Assumpsit
16	498 Sept. 1918	Sturges & Morrow	Margaret Krush, et al.	Penna. Railroad Co.	Playford & Phillips	Trepass
17	499 Sept. 1918	Sturges & Morrow	Margaret Krush, et al.	Penna. Railroad Co.	Playford & Phillips	Trepass
18	499 Sept. 1918	Sturges & Morrow	Margaret Krush, et al.	Penna. Railroad Co.	Playford & Phillips	Trepass
19	190 Dec. 1918	Sturges & Morrow	Ruth Sullivan	Penna. Railroad Co.	Playford & Phillips	Trepass
20	191 Dec. 1918	Sturges & Morrow	Hanchoe Rice	Penna. Railroad Co.	Playford & Phillips	Trepass
21	224 Mar. 1918	Sturges & Morrow	William Markle	Greengrove Gas Co.	S. H. & M.	Assumpsit
22	235 Mar. 1918	Sturges & Morrow	William Markle	Greengrove Gas Co.	S. H. & M.	Assumpsit
23	417 Sept. 1917	A. E. Jones	Adams & Woodward	J. P. Stotterbeck & Son	Cotton & Cotton	Assumpsit
24	371 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
25	372 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
26	373 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
27	374 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
28	375 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
29	376 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
30	377 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
31	378 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
32	379 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
33	380 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
34	381 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
35	382 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
36	383 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
37	384 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
38	385 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
39	386 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
40	387 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
41	388 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
42	389 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
43	390 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
44	391 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
45	392 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
46	393 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
47	394 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
48	395 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit
49	396 Mar. 1918	R. W. G. L. Dawson	Net Nat. Bank, Charleroi	I. W. Seman, et al.	C. A. Tait	Assumpsit



(Political Advertisement.)

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 23RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Two years ago I was chosen to represent the people of the 23rd District of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States, and my term of service has embraced possibly the two most critical years of our national life. On November 5th, the voting power of this nation has a very important duty to perform—a trust imposed by the constitution that demands, in the present emergency, your very best thought and judgment. On that day, there must be chosen an entire membership, 435 in all, of the House of Representatives, that branch of the Congress most directly representative of the people.

Should the voters of each Congressional district, for partisan or political reasons, endeavor to change their representation in Congress and succeed in the effort, who would want to accept the responsibility for such an act in the present world crisis? You may say such a thing will not happen. True, it will not, because, in many districts, members have been re-elected on both tickets by the voters at the primaries. In some districts, Democratic organizations and in other districts, Republican organizations have endorsed Democratic members. In all such districts, faithful service and loyalty to our country's cause have received prompt recognition.

Would you, a citizen and elector, at this time remove President Wilson, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, if the opportunity afforded? Should members who have loyally and steadfastly supported the President and his great war measures and policies be displaced by men whose only right to be elected must be based on an unguaranteed promise to do the same thing? What can my opponent

do that I have not done?

I am a candidate for re-election. We are all too busy in essential war service and work to make politics at this time the dominant issue of American effort. I would like you to determine who will be the most useful and of the best service to our district during the next term of Congress, and then go to the polls and register your honest decision.

As your Congressman, I have earnestly endeavored to represent, impartially, the whole of my constituency. I have stood squarely with President Wilson for every measure calculated to prepare our Nation in the present struggle for the preservation of free government and human liberty. If re-elected to the Congress, my term will expire on the same date as that of President Wilson. Today, the record of your district stands 100 per cent American in the Congress of the United States, and the historian of the future must so write it. My service in the past is a guarantee of my future. May I not ask that you put your stamp of approval on the record I have written and that my judgment of the District's Americanism be vindicated? This is your War, Your Liberty, your Government, your all, are at stake in this issue.

These questions confront you. Your duty is not only to your own District, but to the Nation itself. No state or national politician can undertake to be responsible for your act. You alone must answer for the performance of your duty. Time will not permit me to make a personal canvass or wage an active and thorough campaign. My post of duty is in Washington while Congress is in session and that is where you expect and desire me to be. I shall endeavor, however, to see as many of you as possible in the short period of time prior to the election.

Very sincerely yours,
BRUCE P. STERLING.

CHARLES LONG OF CO. E LOSES LEG WHILE IN ACTION

Right Limb Suffers Compound Fracture, Amputation Necessary.

HE IS IN BASE HOSPITAL

Wounded Soldier Writes Cheerful Letter to Mother and Tells Her Not to Worry; Is a Son of W. F. Long, a Well Known West Penn. Man.

Charles F. Long, a member of Company E, 110th Regiment, has written to his mother, Mrs. W. F. Long, that he has had his right leg amputated, below the knee, by a German shell, and a gas infection setting in. The soldier is a son of W. F. Long, superintendent of the West Penn. Railway company in Uniontown.

In a letter to his mother he says in part: "This letter is being written by a friend as I am unable to write myself at this time. I was in a base hospital, one of the largest. I had a compound fracture of the right leg and a gas infection set in, necessitating amputation, but perhaps I am lucky at that. I can get an artificial leg whereas I could not get a new self, so for goodness sake mother, don't worry, as I am coming out on top."

"At the time I was wounded I was in a large stone house. Two shells exploded covering us with stones and plaster. 'Duffy' escaped but several others were killed and wounded."

The letter was written on August 11. In a later letter, written on August 20 he says the wounded leg is getting along nicely and that he does not suffer much pain. He says two men from his company are at the same hospital suffering from gas. He names his hospital as Base Hospital No. 3.

Dickerson Ruth Roy Overseas.

Mrs. and Mrs. James H. Newell of Dickerson Run have received a card from their son, James H. Newell, telling of his safe arrival overseas.

ITALIANS HAVE WARM APPRECIATION FOR WHAT AMERICANS ARE DOING

To Help Them Win the War; Soldiers in Italy Speak in Highest Terms of Italy and Italians.

A measure of the appreciation the people of Italy feel for America, the American people and American soldiers is found in a letter from "Sunny Italy," written by Private Oral H. Myers, a member of the Medical Detachment of the 32nd Infantry. The writer is a brother of Mrs. L. M. Hankinson, of East Washington avenue.

"I have never heard the American people speak more highly of any nation or people than our soldiers who are here speak of Italy and the Italians. And I think no nation thinks more or expects more of any nation or people than Italy and the Italians think or expect of America and the Americans."

Private Myers speaks enthusiastically of the beauty of the country in which he is stationed. "The villa in which we are billeted is beyond description. In the yard surrounding the ancient stone house with its tile floor and red tile roof, are orange, lemon, banana, palm, sweet magnolia, cedar, elm, peach, fig, English walnut, mulberry, bamboo, hazel nut and evergreen trees, geraniums, cactus and other flowers in greater variety than you can mention."

During a recent review held before the King and Queen of Italy and Ambassador Page, Private Myers was one of six Medical Detachment men on duty to render first aid to any one in need of it.

Private Myers enclosed with the letter a copy of a message addressed by Ambassador Page to American soldiers in Italy. He reminded them that "Although you are on Italian soil you are fighting for America, as much as if your battle line were in sight of your own home." Cautioning as to their duties, and the expectations the Italians have of America, Ambassador Page said, "It behooves you to act that the Italians may feel that you are not only their comrades, but their brothers, worthy of the great country whose honor is in your hands."

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1917.

TO EASTERN PORTS. ORIGINATING DISTRICT

Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs. Connellsville

Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs. Connellsville

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TAYLOR COAL & COKE CO.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Uniontown Pennsylvania

The Grim Reaper

MARY ELIZABETH GRIGLACK.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Griglack, 22 years old, one of the best known young women of the West Side, died Monday at 12:30 o'clock P. M. at her home in Crawford avenue, West Side, following a brief illness of uraemic poisoning. The deceased was taken suddenly ill on last Tuesday and for several hours her condition was very critical. She had not been in the best of health, and roasting ears which she ate, are thought to have brought on her sudden attack of illness. However, she recovered and apparently was getting along nicely until yesterday morning when she suffered a relapse. Miss Griglack was the daughter of Martin and Anna Griglack, who with one brother, Martin Griglack, in France survive.

MRS. JOSHUA BODKINS.

Mrs. Joshua Bodkins, 67 years old, a well known resident of Dunbar, died Thursday night at her home following an illness of typhoid fever. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the home, with interment in Mount Auburn cemetery. Mrs. Bodkins is survived by the following children: Mrs. Lizzie Klink, Mrs. Mary Klink, Albert Bodkins, all of Dunbar; J. S. Bodkins of Thompson No. 2; Miss Maggie Bodkins at home, and John Bodkins of Denbo. Mr. Bodkins died five months ago.

MISS HELEN FAY HOPKINS.

The funeral of Miss Helen Fay Hopkins will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of her states, Mrs. John P. Armstrong at Perryopolis. Rev. W. J. Law will officiate. Interment in the Washington cemetery. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Perryopolis and was widely and favorably known. She was graduated from the Perry township high school, a member of the class of 1912, and was taken ill while attending the Slippery Rock State Normal school. In addition to her sister, one brother, James Hopkins of Perryopolis survives.

MRS. ROSA W. KEIFER.

Mrs. Rosa W. Keifer, wife of Rev. A. M. Keifer, superintendent of St. Paul's Orphan's Home, died on Thursday in the home near Greenville. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. I. G. Nace, wife of Rev. Nace, and pastor of the Trinity Reformed church

of this place.

JOHN R. BISBEN.

John R. Bisben, 45 years old, of South Connellsville, was found dead in bed Sunday morning by his wife. The body was shipped Tuesday to McVeytown for interment. The deceased was born and reared at McVeytown. His widow and a sister, Mrs. Bruce Sayers survive.

WALTER MCALISTER.

Walter McAlister, three years old, died Wednesday morning at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. McAlister at Smithfield.

MISS HELEN HODKINS.

Miss Helen Hodkins, 23 years old, died Thursday morning at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ina Armstrong at Perryopolis, following an illness of complication of diseases. Funeral services were held at the Armstrong home Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, with Rev. W. J. Law officiating. Interment in Washington cemetery. The deceased was the daughter of the late John and Emma Hodkins and was a member of the Methodist church of Perryopolis for 12 years.

OTHONIEL LIVINGSTONE.

Othoniel Livingstone, 75 years old, died Thursday morning at 6 o'clock at the home of his son, Henry Livingstone, at Mount Braddock following a lingering illness of bronchitis. Funeral services at the Livingstone home Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock followed by services at the Methodist Episcopal church at Mount Braddock. Rev. D. E. Minard of Dunbar officiated. Interment in the Flatwoods cemetery. The deceased was a son of the late Othoniel Livingstone of Franklin township.

EDWARD VINCENT KEARNS.

Edward Vincent Kearns, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kearns, of Marianna, Pa., died Thursday night following an illness of complication of diseases. He was one year old and was a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kerns of Trotter.

LAWRENCE LOUIS DESMONE.

Following an operation for appendicitis Lawrence Louis Desmone, aged 14 years, son of Sylvester and Bertha Desmone, died on Saturday at 8:30 o'clock at the Cottage State hospital. He is survived by his parents and the following brothers and sisters: Francis J., Carl S., George L., Robert Lee, James W., Bertha and Mary and Ruth Elizabeth.

BECOME A WEEKLY DEPOSITOR

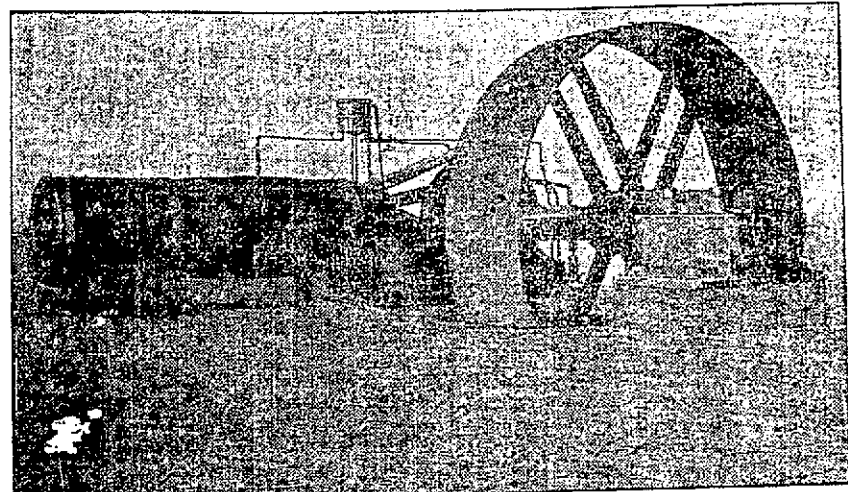
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Volunteers as Chaplain.
Rev. A. R. McQueen of Somerset has offered his services to the government and expects to be called soon.

Attorney-at-Law.
GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office, Suite 1109 Fort Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Telephone 1042.



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